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A PLAN OF AN UNDERTAKING INTENDED FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF HUSBANDRY,

And for OTHER PURPOSES.

BY

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A
PLAN
For the IMPROVEMENT of
HUSBANDRY,
And for other Purpoſes.

HAVING for a number of years paid attention to practical agriculture, and in conſequence of a medical education being either obliged or enabled to underſtand the principles of the various ſciences connected with it, I at laſt found that I had taken ſuch a comprehenſive view and become ſo far acquainted with the advancement of it, that by the communication of my ſentiments upon the ſubject, I might become ſerviceable to ſociety and uſeful to my country; this communication I wiſhed to offer to the world, as I was not under the neceſſity of following buſineſs; and as a ſingular concurrence of circumſtances, which might not favour another individual, put it in my power to execute an undertaking, which I dare pronounce to be of the greateſt importance to my country, whoever has the honour of compleating it. I therefore, but not without making a ſacrifice of ſeveral gratifications and advantages, determined to publiſh the reſult of my inquiries on this ſubject, by writing in the moſt compleat and comprehenſive manner the ſyſtem hereto ſubjoined, a deſign, which though animated with the hopes of glory in the end to enſue, yet abounded with difficulties as great as they were numerous; altho' while and before this object was in view, I had borrowed ſuch aids as theory, the experience of others, and practice itſelf could afford me, in order to acquire a ſufficient ſtock of materials to anſwer my purpoſe, and by entering upon a large farm, conſiſting of many different kinds of ſoil, I came to know what the practice of huſbandry really is.

Whoever ſhall undertake to compoſe a ſyſtem of agriculture in as compleat a manner as I propoſed, will have an infinite number of objects upon his hands, and theſe as various in their kind as they are important. He ſhould detect and remove the ſeveral obſcurities and errors, and common received notions grounded on falſhood, which obſtruct the progreſs of agriculture, confound it in books, and even eſſentially injure it in practice; he ſhould collect from the ſeveral authors that have wrote on agriculture, all the uſeful knowledge contained in their works freed from their errors and miſtakes, digeſt and publiſh it at a very low price, in a language expreſſive of nature, and the truth of facts, and intelligible and plain to the pooreſt reader; he ſhould collect together as many as poſſible of the numerous facts and principles that conſtitute the buſineſs of farming, and not being univerſally known, are only to be found in the practice of men of ſkill and experience, or are too much ſquandered, or known only in particular diſtricts, and he ſhould make theſe known to farmers in general; he ſhould put into the power of farmers of capacity and abilities, ſuch a knowlege of the different ſciences connected with agriculture, as is applicable to agriculture, uſeful for the practice and improvement of it, and favourable in giving according to nature juſt ideas of things; he ſhould ſhow the nature of facts, and the means of becoming acquainted with them how far man may depend upon reaſoning, and when he ſhould no longer truſt to it and theory, and he ſhould point out on what grounds undertakings are to formed, and how planned and executed ; he ſhould by experiments, obſervation, and information, augment the ſtock of agricultural knowledge; and in fine, he ſhould by theſe, and all other meaſures that can be deviſed, lay a ſolid foundation, built on which, huſbandry might be carried to its higheſt perfection, and diffuſe around the fulneſs of its bleſſings upon mankind. He who could accompliſh theſe things would undoubtedly be honoured with a conſpicuous place in the annals of his country, and the beams of virtue, as well as glory would radiate his creſt with an animation, and a luſtre as pleaſing as the evening ſun, declining with his full ſplendour ſo gracefully diffuſes over the brightned face of nature.

For the great deſideratum wanted to perfect huſbandry, would by his labours be held out to mankind. Farmers in general in order to have a ſufficient knowledge of their buſineſs ſhould be acquainted with the common practice of huſbandry, and underſtand their native language, accompts, and menſuration; ſo prepared they may readily be grounded and inſtructed in a ſyſtem of agriculture compoſed with the above-mentioned views, and being thus from an early period of life brought up to the ſtudy of agriculture as a ſcience, they would by means of but a common cultivation of their minds, underſtand ſo as to practiſe the different modes of huſbandry, deſcribed in ſuch a ſyſtem of agriculture. There are many farmers in this country whoſe experience and knowledge in agriculture are very extenſive and conſiderable, and their practice judicious and ſkilful; from theſe men only, as I ſhall afterwards ſhow, is the perfecting of agriculture to be expected. They undoubtedly if they were grounded by means of a ſyſtem written with the above views in ſcientific huſbandry, would be able to diſcover great and new improvements in huſbandry, and men of genius among them would then, ſooner or later, ariſe and carry agriculture to its higheſt perfection; tho' indeed any man would deſerve honours from his country who could advance huſbandry with only two or three ſuch improvements; nor is there any dangerous imprudence in making reſearches for ſuch a purpoſe, as the likelihood and flattering probability of any new improvement ſhould be tried on the ſmalleſt ſcale. In this Kingdom there are almoſt every where a ſufficient number of Farmers, who are not only able to underſtand all improvements deſcribed in ſuch a ſyſtem, but would put theſe into practice, and, by their example, render them general among farmers of inferior capacities or ſituations. By ſuch and by no other means, in my opinion, would the perfection of agriculture be eſtabliſhed. Gentlemen and learned men, are not qualified for undertaking the difficult attempt of bringing huſbandry to a ſtate of perfection ; ſo weighty and complicate is the buſineſs of a farm, that they ſcarce can ſucceed in the practice of huſbandry, if they ſhould even acquire a ſufficient knowledge of it. Beſides gentlemen have no right to be farmers ; their imperfect knowledge of it has led them into great errors when they have commenced farmers, and their entering upon agriculture to follow it as a buſineſs, perhaps is a breach of their moral duty. For the benefit of mankind, the knowledge of agriculture ſhould be diffuſed and rendered general; but equally for the benefit of mankind, the profits and advantages, and the myſteries of it ſhould not be revealed, I mean to none who would uſe ſuch communication to the diſadvantage of the farmer or the tenant.

With views ſuch as I have above mentioned in general, did I undertake to compoſe the following ſyſtem, the heads of which I here offer. Could I have accompliſhed this ſyſtem, it would I believe fully and perfectly anſwer theſe views. But ſuch a ſum of money, as I ſhall hereafter ſhow, would be wanting in the execution of this plan, that I dare not attempt it: Indeed a life hitherto ſpent in unremitted ſlow-paced application after uſeful knowledge, neither in capricioufneſs nor inconſtancy, has ſome claim to relaxation, and the enjoyment of eaſe and happineſs; yet when leiſure time is ſpared me, and when prudence and the rational purſuit of happineſs do not interfere, I hope not to forget this work; tho' I can do no more than explain the following ſyſtem, which I have long had by me, and planned. Tho' I only ſerve to excite ſome other perſon to this undertaking, and prepare the way for him coming after me, whoſe ſhoes latchet I am not worthy to unlooſe; or tho' I may be but a channel for the communication of practical or other knowledge relating agriculture, which any perſon may draw up, and wiſh to have publiſhed. While I can only announce the ſubjects of a great ſyſtem, which I have not compoſed, while in theſe ſhort ſtrictures I can not prove what I aſſert, I may be accuſed of forwardneſs, vanity and pride; however, between theſe failings, at leaſt, and me there ſubſiſts little intimacy, but perhaps a mutual contempt on both ſides.

The SYSTEM of AGRICULTURE above-mentioned.

PART 1ſt.

Introduction.

Subject 1. Hiſtory of Agriculture.

Subject 2. Authors and Perſons who have improved Huſbandry.

Subject 3. Improvement of Agriculture.

PART 2d.

Preparation of Ground.

Subject 1. Natural Hiſtory and Properties of Matter as relating to Agriculture.

Subject 2. Soils, and the different purpoſes, which as they differ in quality, they are beſt calculated to anſwer, whether graſing, the dairy, breeding neat cattle, whether ſheep, corn, or other applications of land to huſbandry.

Subject 3. Amelioration or amendment of ground, Subject 4. Diviſion or working of ſoil, with ridging and taking up of ground.

Subject 5. Compreſſion of Soil.

Subject 6. Exceſs of water as prejudicial to ground.

Subject. 7. Defect of water as prejudicial in huſbandry.

Subject 8. Manures.

Subject 9. Laying out of ground in the moſt advantageous forms into fields and farms.

Subject 10. Removal of extraneous ſubſtances, as weeds, ſtones, woods, &c. hurtful in huſbandry.

Subject 11. Means of rendering neat and embelliſhing ground, and the country in general, with a view of modern gardening, ſo called.

Subject 12. Implements uſed in huſbandry, as plows, harrows, drills, harveſt implements, ſpades, &c.

Subject 13. Various conſtructions, not inſtrumental, applied to different purpoſes of huſbandry, as buildings, dykes, walls, &c.

PART 3d.

The Cultivation of Crops and whatever is grown by Agriculture.

Subject 1. Natural hiſtory and properties of plants as relating agriculture.

Subject 2d. Vegetation.

Subject 3. General treatment and obſervations in regard to crops.

Subject 4. The ſpace to be interpoſed between the different plants of any crop, with the operation and the effects of hoeing; or a general conſideration of the horſehoeing, the narrow drill, and the broad caſt huſbandry.

Subject 5. The relation which different crops bear to one another, as the order of their ſucceſſion, their admixture, &c. moſt ſerviceable to the farmer.

Subject 6. Diſeaſes of plants.

Subject 7. Wheat.

Subject 8. Rye.

Subject 9. Barley.

Subject 10. Oats.

Subject 11. Beans.

Subject 12. Peas.

Subject 13. Buck Wheat.

Subject 14. Muſtard.

Subject 15. Canary Graſs.

Subject 16. Graſſes, properly ſo called.

Subject. 17. Lucerne.

Subject 18. Sainfoin.

Subject 19. Clovers.

Subject 20. Burnet.

Subject 21, Vetches.

Subject 22. Lentills.

Subject 23. Turnips.

Subject 24. Potatoes.

Subject 25. Carrots.

Subject 26. Cabbages.

Subject 27. Borecole.

Subject 28. Lapland or Turnip rooted Cabbage.

Subject 29. Turnip Cabbage

Subject 30. Whins or furze.

Subject 31. Madder.

Subject 32. Weld.

Subject 33. Woad.

Subject 34. Flax.

Subject 35. Hemp.

Subject 36. Hops.

Subject 37. Rape or Coleſeed.

Subject 38. Willows.

Subject 39. Timber Trees and Woods

Subject 40. Fruit Trees, &c.

Subject 41. Live Fences, and the different kind of quicks, as white thorn, crabs, &c. grown for theſe.

Subject 42. Plants as Ribgraſs, &c. never grown alone for a crop, but either forming a part, or uſed as an addition to another crop.

Subject 43. Propoſal of New Crops, or revival of ſuch as have been diſcontinued.

Subject 44. Horticulture as applicable in huſbandry.

Subject 45. The Huſbandry of foreign countries.

PART 4th.

Management of the different Kinds of Stock, or Animals employed in Huſbandry.

Subject 1. Natural hiſtory &c. of animals, as they relate to agriculture.

Subject 2. General treatment and obſervations in regard to ſtock.

Subject 3. Graſing of Stock.

Subject 4. The relation which different kinds of ſtock bear to each other, as for inſtance, how far one kind is preferable to another, or more ſuitable to any particular ſoil, and how far in a general way, the keeping of different kinds of ſtock is preferable to keeping only one.

Subject 5. Diſeaſes of Stock.

Subject 6. Man.

Subject 7. Neat Cattle.

Subject 8. Sheep.

Subject 9. Pigs.

Subject 10. The Horſe.

Subject 11. The Aſs.

Subject 12. The Goat.

Subject 13. Bees.

Subject 14. Fiſh.

Subject 15. Dogs.

Subject 16. Barn Door Poultry.

Subject 17. Poultry that uſe the water.

Subject 18. Pidgeons.

Subject 19. Wild Animals, either kept confined, and ſupported for the purpoſes of luxury, as deer, rabbits, &c. or preſerved at large under the name of game.

Subject 20. Foreign Agriculture in regard to different kinds of ſtock.

I will more fully offer one ſufficient reaſon why I decline as I at firſt propoſed proſecuting the attempt of laying a ſyſtematic practical foundation for advancing agriculture to the high perfection which it will admit; which reaſon is, that without the aſſiſtance of a very conſiderable ſum of money,

ney, this deſign can not be carried forward and accompliſhed. An annual expenditure of ſix hundred pounds would be wanting for the purpoſe, and government from whom alone it could be expected, would not chuſe to ſupply this demand; nor yet would this ſum of money be ſufficient, if the ſatisfaction of having it in my power to be ſerviceable to ſociety, would not lead me to forego any thought of pecuniary advantages to be derived to myſelf.

A perſon as a ſuperintendant for the purpoſe of managing, as he was directed, trials of the different modes of practice recommended in huſbandry, for making obſervations and paying attention to occurences that would ariſe upon the farm, and ſupply uſeful knowledge, and for conducting experiments and inſtituting new improvements pointed out to him, would be wanted in ſuch an undertaking, as I propoſe; and as a perſon qualified for this purpoſe muſt be endowed with good abilities and various extenſive knowledge, his aſſiſtance could not be procured for a leſs ſum than ſeventy pounds a year. The knowledge of the practices of huſbandry in different countries, and of the new improvements in huſbandry muſt be acquired, whence it would be neceſſary to travel frequently into the different parts of this kingdom, and into ſome foreign countries; alſo it would be very uſeful to have a perſon reſident for a time in different places to ſee the practice of different kinds of huſbandry, which deſerve minute attention, and are peculiar thereto: the expences of this would perhaps, one year with another, amount to one hundred and fifty pounds.——The travelling part, as a moſt eſſential and important means of gaining information and ſeeing improvements, would devolve upon the perſon who ſhould be at the head of this undertaking, and his expences, as thoſe of the road, of gaining information, &c. would be conſiderable, eſpecially as he muſt travel expeditiouſly where he would miſpend his time; time being of the utmoſt conſequence to men engaged with great undertakings. To have good ſervants, and to ſecure and reward their ſervices, and to have ſucceſſively one ſervant from different parts of England or abroad, changing ſuch, as every year, with the ſame view of gaining more particular knowledge of the huſbandry of any country, would perhaps require the ſum of ſixty pounds a year. The ſum of two or three hundred pounds would every year be exhauſted in providing, &c. implements of huſbandry from different parts, in introducing and trying the practices of other countries, in making experiments, in the purchaſe of books, and in endeavouring to learn and aſcertain the moſt important of the deſiderata of huſbandry, ſuch are a huſbandry beſt adapted for black moor ſoil, the nature of different kinds of ſoil and the beſt modes of managing and improving them, ſuch are making of composts for manure, &c. &c. My undertaking alſo would have required the aſſiſtance of a phyſician, and his co-operation with me in ſuch parts as come within his province would well deſerve one hundred and fifty pounds a year, nay a ſtill greater ſum, if while I had his help he ſhould not alſo fall into practice: Such aſſiſtance is neceſſary, becauſe the complaints and diſeaſes of cattle are of great importance to the public, and much may be contributed to their relief and cure, and becauſe they never can be underſtood, or properly managed until they are conſidered in a ſcientific form, and their nature and the treatment proper for them, are explained upon the principles of ſimilar diſorders exiſting in the human ſpecies; but the diſeaſes of the different kind of ſtock are ſo numerous that almoſt every diſeaſe which infects the human body, has a ſimilar correſponding diſeaſe in one or other kind of cattle, inſomuch that it would be neceſſary to compoſe a full treatiſe of medicine for inſerting into my ſyſtem, in order that any diſeaſe whatever affecting cattle may be clearer underſtood, and the cure of it better known, by having firſt premiſed and treated of its correſponding diſeaſe in our body, and by applying, ſo far as reaſon and experience would recommend, in reſpect of ſtock ſuch treatment and remedies as are preſcribed for the like diſeaſes of the human body, ſince the ſame means generally are equally ſerviceable to both in the like caſes.

But a ſtill greater ſervice would be derived from the inſtitution of ſuch a treatiſe, and an infinite number of deaths among ourſelves thereby annually prevented; for it is eſſentially neceſſary to the intereſts of mankind in general, and of this country in particular, that a treatiſe of medicine (and ſuch would be that neceſſary to compleat my propoſed ſyſtem of agriculture) containing a full knowledge of this ſcience in its different branches, ſimple and eaſy to underſtand, cheap to purchaſe, and in reſpect of deſcription and matter, adapted to nature, ſhould be put into the hands of apothecaries and ſurgeons, who really are the phyſicians of this kingdom, and treat nineteen out of twenty perſons in this kingdom labouring under dangerous diſeaſes. Such a ſyſtem ſhould be put into their hands, ſince it is certain, that at leaſt one half of the apothecaries and ſurgeons in this kingdom never have poſſeſſed opportunities of acquiring medical knowledge, and of qualifying themſelves for the practice of phyſic, which really, and not the profeſſion of ſurgery or the compoſition of drugs, is their ſubſiſtance; and ſince the great misfortune lays here, that there is not extant any ſyſtem of medicine, which can ſupply their want of means to attend colleges of medicine, and to ſee the practice of hoſpitals. It is therefore a diſgrace, under theſe circumſtances to the government of any nation, that there is not a proper ſyſtem of medicine compoſed at the public expence to enable the pooreſt young fellow, who handles a peſtal or blunts a lancet, to have it in his power to underſtand the practice of medicine in ſo extenſive and perfect a degree, as the lives of individuals are important to the public welfare. On this occaſion I cannot forbear burſting out into exclamation with a poet, the natural hiſtorian of rural beauty,

> " O is there not ſome patriot, in whoſe power
> That beſt, that god-like luxury is plac'd,
> Of *healing* thouſands, thouſands yet unborn,
> Thro' late poſterity ? ſome large of ſoul
> To chear dejected induſtry ?"

INTRODUCING OF MAN into my ſyſtem, as a ſubject of agriculture, may ſeem very particular, tho' it is eſſential in the foundation of my general plan for carrying this ſcience to perfection. As a landlord, man preſides over the department; as a tenant, he directs the proceſs ; and as a ſervant and labourer, he executes the work of huſbandry. Under theſe different connections with agriculture, man becomes an important ſubject of conſideration, and even merits elaborate inveſtigation. I think it an evident truth, that the full improvement and perfection of huſbandry can only be eſtabliſhed by farmers themſelves, meaning chiefly ſuch farmers, who, from their ingenuity, ſkill, knowledge, and education, are ſuperior to the generality of this claſs of men ; and that the minds of theſe farmers muſt be cultivated if huſbandry is to be perfected, and every poſſible advantage made of ground; but they who have no acceſs to colleges or ſeminaries of learning, nor to maſters of ſciences, may ſeem irretriveably debarred from improving their minds, ſo as to anſwer the views I propoſe: However this is not the caſe, and theſe defects may be effectually relieved and ſupplied, and in my opinion, in a more advantageous manner than if they could attend inſtitutions like theſe mentioned. The cultivation and arrival of natural hiſtory at its preſent perfection, as it diſtinguiſhes and gives luſtre to, claims this preſent æra as its own; not only by aſcertaining the works of God, and the addition made to our former ſtock of knowledge, has natural hiſtory been uſeful to mankind; but more eſpecially by the faithful interpretation and repreſentation which it has enabled us to give of things, and their qualities and properties, and alſo by the juſtneſs, accuracy, and chaſtity of that method which it has taught and introduced among its devotees. While in treating of the mind of man, we interpret, repreſent, and methodize, as the ſcience and laws of natural hiſtory direct, the ſeveral parts known to our ſenſes, which conſtitute this mind, with their qualities and properties; alſo under theſe parts as heads treating of all the ſeveral doctrines, and the knowledge which relate to the human mind; the different parts of the mind, and the doctrines and knowledge which relate to them, become really of themſelves, obvious, ſimple, and intelligible, as they exiſt in nature, at leaſt to the ſenſes of every man, who has in any degree improved his capacity and abilities. Theſe different parts of the mind, and the doctrines and knowledge which relate to them, conſtitute the ſciences of logic, metaphyſics, moral philoſophy, and the Belles Lettres, and are the great means of advancing the knowledge, and of improving the capacities of mankind, yet as treated in the ſyſtems written upon theſe ſubjects, they cannot be of much ſervice in theſe reſpects to mankind in general, and are by no means able to cultivate and improve the minds of farmers, and men of plain and ſimple education; but when they are treated according to their exiſtence in nature, and according to the laws of natural hiſtory, they have great power to aſſiſt and perfect the underſtanding even in men of plain illiterate minds; for explained as above-mentioned, according to natural hiſtory, the doctrines of the human mind, by which our abilities and capacity are amended and improved, ſtrike our ſenſes by their native luſtre, and convince the underſtanding by the force of nature, and while by this means they are enabled to operate upon common ſenſe, they have that general uſeful effect, which our creator moſt certainly intended, and their influence has a wide extent, by not exiſting in books and theory, but in real life, and by not improving the minds of a few learned people, but of mankind in general.

I therefore propoſed to treat of Man, in as full manner as of any other ſubject, conſidering him as an animal of agriculture, according to the annexed plan or ſyſtem, and interpreting and repreſenting, according to the laws of natural hiſtory, man and the mind of man, as they really exiſt in nature; and in taking this draught, I have had recourſe to my own obſervations on mankind, as well as to the experience of others. In my deſign of compoſing my ſyſtem of agriculture, I therefore had in view three great objects. 1. Laying a foundation for bringing agriculture to perfection. 2. Diffuſing a perfect knowledge of medicine among the lower practitioners of it, in order to ſave the lives of many thouſands of my fellow creatures, now or hereafter to be born. 3. Laying a foundation for improving the feelings and taſte, the abilities and capacity, and the virtues and morals of the world in general, upon a plan, which was to take logic, metaphyſics, moral philoſophy, and Belles Lettres, out of the hands of philoſophers, and accommodate theſe ſciences to the plain common apprehenſions of mankind. I am convinced, and have proceeded ſo far as to be certain, that I could fully accompliſh this work; but if my labour and induſtry are devoted to public ſervice, yet the expenditure of my ſmall fortune is not, and I am fully perſuaded, I ſhall never receive any public aſſiſtance, to enable me to carry forward the great undertaking which I have chalked out; yet the freedom from ſo arduous a taſk, and deſire for the leiſure, and various ſatisfactions attending a tranquil life, conſole me in the diſtreſs which I may feel from inability to accompliſh what public philanthropy, has induced me to attempt.

Outlines of SUBJECT. MAN.

Subdiviſion 1ſt. *Man as Corporeal.*

Chapter 1. Structure of the Body.

Chapter 2. Health of Man, and the ſeveral regulations which reſpect it.

Chap.

Chapter 3. Food and Support of Man, with regulations to be obſerved in regard to theſe.

Chapter 4. Rearing, Bringing up, and Educating of Offspring.

Subdiviſion 2. *Man as endowed with Mind.*

PART 1ſt. Of MIND.

1. The Senſes.

Chapter 1. Senſation.

Chapter 2. The Doctrine of Taſte; and as this is founded upon the four principles of the beautiful, the ſublime, the pathetic, and the droll.

Chapter 3. Particular Senſation of the beautiful.

Chapter 4. Particular Senſation of the Sublime.

Chapter 5. Particular Senſation of the Pathetic.

Chapter 6. Particular Senſation of the Droll.

Chapter 7. The Doctrine of Compoſition, according to which, any particular work of genius, as a poem, a painting, a landſcape, &c. is to be formed agreeable to what are called the laws of taſte.

Chapter 8. The particular ſenſations of pleaſure and pain, with the conſideration of happineſs.

PART II. Of MIND.

The Mental Faculties.

Chapter 1. The Faculty of Perception and Knowledge, by which the mind determines and diſtinguiſhes, with juſtneſs, things and the properties, and qualities of things, according to their real and true exiſtence; or good judgment, ſo called by the uſual denomination of mankind.

Chapter 2. The Faculty of Deduction, by which the mind draws concluſions, or judgement ſo called by Logicians.

Chapter 3. The Faculty of Reaſoning, or Inveſtigation, by which the mind diſcovers truth employing for this purpoſe, with dextrous application, other intermediate truths.

Chapter 4. The Faculty of Ideafying, by which the mind conceives ſtores, and enriches itſelf with the forms and qualities of things, and retains theſe when abſent, by forming them into beings or exiſtences, with the conſideration of the doctrine of ideas.

Chapter 5. The Faculty by which the mind exerts its power over its ideas, ſo as to compound, to abſtract, to recall, to methodize, &c. theſe at pleaſure.

Chapter 6. The Faculty of Imagination and Genius.

Chapter 7. The Faculty of Volition and Nonvolition.

Chapter 8. The Faculty of Action, with the proceſs according to which the mind proceeds in planning and executing undertakings.

PART III. Of MIND.

The Paſſions.

Chapter 1. The Paſſions in general.

Chapter 2. The Paſſion of Self.

Chapter 3. Ditto of Sympathy.

Chapter 4. The Paſſion of Joy.

Chapter 5. Ditto of Grief.

Chapter 6. The Paſſion of Love.

Chapter 7. Ditto of Hatred.

Chapter 8. The paſſion of ardour of mind, as it appears and is diſplayed in courage, violence of temper, perſeverance, &c.

Chapter 9. Ditto of Depreſſure of Mind, as it appears, and is diſplayed in fear, melancholy, baſhfulneſs, &c.

Chapter 10. The Paſſion of Approbation.

Chapter 11. Ditto of Diſapprobation, one ſpecies or appearance of this being cenſoriouſneſs, of which no mind is diveſted, and which by the Providence of God is frequently a faithful and ſecure guardian to virtue and morality.

PART IV. Of Mind.

The Virtues.

Chapter 1. Duty of Religion.

Chapter 2. Duty of Penitence and Reformation.

Chapter 3. Duty of Probity.

Chapter 4. Duty of Truth.

Chapter 5. Duty of Benevolence.

Chapter 6. Duty of Moderation.

Chapter 7. Duty of Contentment.

Chapter 8. Duty of Prudence.

Chapter 9. Duty of Induſtry.

Chapter 10. Duty of Equanimity.

Chapter 11. Duty of Honour.

Chapter 12. Duty of Chaſtity.

Chapter 13. Duty of Gratitude.

Chapter 14. Duty of Acquiring Knowledge.

Chapter 15. Duty of Rationality.

Chapter 16. Duty of Forming true judgment and determination.

Chapter 17. Duty of Dexterity in works of hand and duty of ingenuity in operations of mind.

Chapter 18. Duty of Conſtancy.

Chapter 19. Duty of not deſtroying but multiplying the works of God with the duty of improving and civiliſing mankind.

Chapter 20. Duty of being hardy vigorous, in oppoſition to effeminacy, &c.

Chapter 21. Duty of preſerving a proper external appearance.

Chapter 22. Duty of Sociality.

Chapter 23. Duty of properly exerting and properly controuling the paſſions.

Chapter 24. Duty of Fidelity.

Chapter 25. Laſtly the duty of acquiring and prefering the good things, whether ſpiritual or temporal, which God hath allotted unto man in this life.

Subdiviſion 3d. *Man as connected with his Fellow Animals.*

The ſubjects under this ſubdiviſion are thoſe of Society, maintenance of empire in general, government, legiſlation, commerce, population, peace and war, wealth and finances, ſtations, and ranks of men, ſupport of indigent and helpleſs people, ſtate of union between the ſexes, &c. &c. but as theſe ſubjects have no immediate reference to the improvement of agriculture, it would be as proper not to treat them at all.

Subdiviſion 4th.

Man as connected with Agriculture.

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